



Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan

DRAFT

A Foot and Mouth Disease Preparedness and
Continuity of Business Plan

SUMMARY PLAN



1320 Research Drive, Manhattan, KS 66506 P 785.564.6700

Division of Animal Health: P 785.564.6601 F 785.564.6778

www.agriculture.ks.gov

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
PURPOSE	1
FMD OUTBREAK MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS	1
PREVENTATIVE PLANNING	2
PRODUCER PARTICIPATION	2
Eligibility of Farms to Move Animals	4
OUTBREAK RESPONSE	5
OUTBREAK RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS FOR ANIMAL MOVEMENT	5
REQUESTING A PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT DURING AN OUTBREAK	5
PRODUCERS: HOW TO REQUEST A PERMIT	6
RESCINDING ANIMAL MOVEMENT PERMITS	6
STATE AND AGENCY COLLABORATION	7
CATTLE INDUSTRY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS	7
PLAN UPDATES.....	7
GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS.....	7

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: LINE OF SEPARATION

APPENDIX B: CRITICAL PRODUCER and PROCESSOR RESPONSES

APPENDIX C: SAMPLE KANSAS EMERGENCY ANIMAL MOVEMENT PERMIT

TABLES and FIGURES

Figure B-1 Critical Movement and Control Response Activities from 0-14 Days

INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Animal Health Commissioner (KAHC) is responsible for regulating and ensuring the health of the Kansas livestock industry. The Animal Health Commissioner has authority and responsibility to support conditions for business continuity for Kansas industries potentially affected by a foreign animal disease outbreak.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious foreign animal disease (FAD) that infects cattle and other cloven-hoof livestock, such as swine, sheep, goats, deer, and other wildlife. The Kansas Animal Health Commissioner will stop all animal and animal product movements within the state of Kansas if one or more cases of FMD are identified in North America. The stop movement order will remain in effect until the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner deems animal and animal product movement safe for the Kansas livestock industry.

PURPOSE

The Kansas Secure Beef Supply Plan (KS SBS Plan) is a tool for the Kansas cattle industry to be implemented for guidance when moving animals from uninfected farms during an FMD outbreak in North America. The movement of animals with guidance from this document will help to support the economic viability of the Kansas cattle industry during an outbreak.

The KS SBS Plan can be broken down into two components:

Prevention

Pre-outbreak planning, including audit of enhanced biosecurity plans and protocols, to be implemented by producers and processors.

Response

The standards producers and processors must meet and maintain to receive animal movement permits during an FMD outbreak in North America.

Goals of the KS SBS Plan:

- Support the economic viability of the Kansas Cattle Industry during and after an FMD outbreak
- Provide for efficient and effective response to minimize disease spread
- Support a continuous supply of beef to consumers
- Provide guidance to reduce disease spread throughout livestock sectors once stop movement orders are lifted

FMD OUTBREAK MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Kansas Animal Health Commissioner will stop the movement of all livestock including all cloven hoof animals, and all animal products once a case of FMD is presumed positive within North America. Stopping movement of all animal related shipments can significantly reduce the transmission of disease during an outbreak. All border state roads will be monitored with help from Kansas Department of Transportation, Kansas Highway Patrol and local law enforcement officials. Intrastate movement of susceptible species and products will also be prohibited unless a permit is obtained from the Kansas Department of Agriculture. It is likely that permits for live animal movement will not be granted for several weeks. Milk

may be permitted much sooner for those dairy producers who participate in the Kansas Secure Milk Supply Plan.

All segments of the Kansas livestock industry will adhere to the stop movement orders during an outbreak. The stop movement orders will be implemented to protect the economic viability of the industry during the outbreak. Anyone who violates the orders of the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner is committing a felony and will be prosecuted.

PREVENTATIVE PLANNING

Preventative planning for safe, timely, risk-based, permitted movement of animals and animal products will be critical to maintaining business continuity of the Kansas cattle industry while controlling and containing the outbreak.

PRODUCER PARTICIPATION

There are steps that producers can voluntarily take **prior to** an outbreak to streamline the issuance of permits for the movement of animals. Producers who have completed and met all preventative requirements will be given priority for issuance of movement permits compared to those who have not completed any preventative planning.

KDA will be working closely with livestock organizations and veterinarians to assist producers in completion of the following requirements:

1. Create an operation specific Enhanced Biosecurity SBS Plan
2. Implement Enhanced Biosecurity measures
3. Verify Routine Training
 - a. Active Observational Surveillance
4. Manage data and records
5. Collaboration with other industry segments
6. Exercise SBS Plans on site
7. Request SBS Plan audit when requirements are completed
8. Maintain KS SBS Plans and update operation specific plan as needed
9. Request Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit Audit upon notice of an outbreak

PARTICIPATION SPECIFICS

1. Create an operation specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan:

Detailed biosecurity plans are essential to preventing the spread of FMD infection into Kansas livestock herds. Producers throughout Kansas should use the multiple resources available to the public to create operation specific biosecurity plans in the event of a foreign animal disease outbreak. A template is available for producers at securebeefsupply.org.

Producers can use all the secure beef supply materials to design their plans themselves or hire a consultant to design a plan for various operations.

2. Implement Enhanced Biosecurity practices

Once an Enhanced biosecurity plan has been written and approved, there are multiple practices that producers can implement into everyday routines to ease the emergency implementation process. Examples of practices that could be implemented prior to an outbreak include:

- Require all visitors to sign in when they enter and exit your property.
- Keep specific records of all traffic on and off your operation
- Require all employees to wear dedicated footwear daily.
- Install a perimeter fence around the areas of the operation that have access to public roads.
- Install signage at all entrances stating biosecurity measures are in place.
- Install signage requiring all visitors to park in a designated area.

3. Train all employees annually in proper enhanced biosecurity practices.

Employees must be fully trained in the requirements of the premises Secure Beef Supply plan. All training must be documented and recorded yearly. This documentation must be kept on file to then be used to verify training has taken place in the event of an outbreak. When issuing permits, enhanced biosecurity plans will be audited to confirm all practices are implemented properly. KDA recommends having all training completed and filed on site for quick verification during the Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit audit process.

4. Data Management

Premises will be required to supply production records to KDA during an outbreak to assist with determining FMD status. Records should be maintained describing: all incoming and outgoing movements of cattle, people, and other supplies. In addition, contact information for haulers, employed personnel, feed supplies etc. should be maintained.

5. Collaboration with other industry segments

Haulers and Processors will be held to the same expectations of enhanced biosecurity under the KS SBS Plans. Producers should hold their processors and haulers accountable for the enhanced biosecurity obligation they take on by partnering together for the movement of animals. Haulers and processors will need to train all individuals annually that will be involved in permitted movement. Haulers and processors will also have to validate their training processes and records during a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement permit audit. Ensuring all parties comply with these standards prior to an outbreak will be essential to receiving a permit in a timely manner.

6. Exercise enhanced biosecurity plans on site

Walking through a mock outbreak to exercise the employee duties and obligations prior to an outbreak is strongly suggested. Yearly table-top discussions, walk through simulations, and any other preparedness activities will greatly enhance your operation's ability to continue business when a stop movement order is put in place.

7. Regular updates and revisions

Any time major changes are made to your production practices or physical changes to the layout of your facility take place, your plan needs to be updated. Your plan needs to be an accurate illustration on paper of your daily operations for the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner to

review in the event of an outbreak. All revisions to your plan need to be finalized and then submitted to the state to have an updated copy of your plan on file.

Eligibility of Farms to Move Animals

The KS SBS Plan specifies the eligibility of various classifications of premises to move animals as follows:

Participating Secure Beef Supply Premises

All participating premises within Kansas may be eligible for a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit. All participating premises will be required to validate their enhanced biosecurity efforts during an outbreak, prior to a permit being issued. The validation of enhanced biosecurity plans will take place through the completion of a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit audit. All participating premises will be expected to keep precise records listing all vehicles, trailers, deliveries and people entering/exiting their facility for 2 weeks prior to the date of issuance. Premises will also be required to validate all personnel enhanced biosecurity training for all whom will be allowed to enter the premises during an outbreak.

Each livestock hauling company must be briefed on the enhanced biosecurity measures implemented by a premises before moving livestock on or off the operation. The pre-identified biosecurity manager for each operation will be responsible for sharing this information with livestock haulers and should document when this transfer of knowledge takes place. Drivers must fully understand their obligation to enhanced biosecurity when moving animals during an outbreak.

➤ **Permitted Routes**

Livestock operations will receive specific route information from KDA to provide to haulers for maintaining biosecure corridors. This may include a list of permitted farms in movement restricted areas, a list of public roads closed to haulers, and suggested routes for animal movement. Premises that require a hauler to cross the LOS to load or unload animals are suggested to instruct the driver of each hauler to remain in the vehicle while on the premises to lower the risk of unintentional disease spread.

➤ **Infected, Suspect, and Contact Premises**

Any premises within Kansas **infected** with FMD will not be eligible to receive a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit. An Infected Premises designation is applied when laboratory results confirm the presence of FMD.

Any premises within Kansas **suspected** of FMD infection will not be eligible to receive a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit. A suspect premises is under investigation due to the presence of susceptible animals reported to have clinical signs compatible of FMD. Once an investigation for FMD is resolved, and suspect classification has been cleared, the premises will be expected to meet all other requirements to receive a permit.

Any premises within Kansas that are classified as a **contact** premises will not be eligible to receive a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit. A contact premises is a premise

with susceptible animals that may have been exposed to FMD, either directly or indirectly, including but not limited to exposure to animals, animal products, fomites, or people from an Infected Premises. Contact premises are designated as suspect until an investigation has been initiated. Once an investigation for FMD is resolved, and suspect classification has been cleared, the premises will be expected to meet all other requirements to receive a permit.

OUTBREAK RESPONSE

Outbreak response procedures will include the requesting of permits, Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit audits and possible on-site inspections of site enhanced biosecurity practices.

OUTBREAK RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS FOR ANIMAL MOVEMENT

The following permitting guidance applies to Kansas cattle operations during a FMD outbreak:

1. A state-wide stop movement order for all susceptible animals and animal products will be issued immediately upon the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner receiving credible intelligence related to a presumptive positive or confirmed case of FMD in North America. Law enforcement officers will have the authority to stop any vehicle suspected of moving any banned products or animals. Any movement of non-permitted loads will result in arrest and prosecution.
2. All cattle operations will implement their FMD site-specific enhanced biosecurity plans and continue until freedom from FMD is re-established; biosecurity protocols will be enforced state-wide. If FMD is diagnosed within Kansas all cattle operations within a defined Control Area will complete a FMD Epidemiology Questionnaire with a regulatory official. See Appendix H in the *FMD Response Plan: The Red Book* for an example Epidemiology Questionnaire. An incident specific questionnaire will be provided for the outbreak. A Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit will be issued at the discretion of the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner, or assigned incident management personnel. It is unlikely that Animal movement permits will be issued until at least one incubation period (two weeks) after the start of an FMD outbreak.
3. Cattle operations will be required to monitor all cattle daily for signs of FMD infection, record their findings, and promptly report abnormal findings to KDA Division of Animal Health. Records shall be available for review by the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner or their designee.
4. Depending on the outbreak, the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner may require additional surveillance, beyond monitoring cattle for clinical signs of FMD.
5. Beef processing plants will enhance their biosecurity to prevent spreading disease via trucks and drivers/haulers, as well as plant personnel handling live animals potentially infected with the FMD virus. Meat processing plants within Kansas will have a Secure Beef Supply Plan for the premises in which they process beef.

REQUESTING A PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT DURING AN OUTBREAK

The KS SBS Plan covers the Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit for At-Risk and Monitored KS SBS Participating Premises in animal movement only. Other on-farm and off-farm movements may also need special permits.

PRODUCERS: HOW TO REQUEST A PERMIT

KDA will set up an online information sharing center and provide public information news releases for producers, stakeholders, and the public at the start of and during an outbreak. There will be multiple ways for producers to request a movement permit for animals - via telephone or through an internet link to access an online form.

A sample Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit can be found in Appendix C of this plan.

Producers should be prepared to have the following information available upon request prior to issuance of movement permit:

- Completed and approved Kansas Secure Beef Supply Plan and accompanying audit (pre-event).
- Laboratory results from samples tested, if required for movement.
- A completed copy of the Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit and supporting documentation for submission.
 - Information demonstrating normal health status for the animals on the production site involved for the past 14 days (e.g., herd health monitoring documents and/or certificate of veterinary inspection signed by an Accredited Veterinarian)
 - Premises logs recording movement of people, animals and equipment for past 14 days
 - Additional supporting documentation illustrating biosecurity practices implemented since the Kansas Secure Beef Supply Plan Audit (training, logs, etc.)

If the permit is for a movement out of state, KDA will contact the **state of destination for approval**.

Refer to the following links for additional information regarding permitting:

[Managed Movement of Cattle in the U.S. in a Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak](#)

[FAD PReP Manual 6-0: Permitted Movement](#)

RESCINDING ANIMAL MOVEMENT PERMITS

1. Permits may be rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspections for biosecurity reasons will include a full enhanced biosecurity Kansas Emergency Beef Movement Permit audit and must be passed before a permit can be re-issued; or
2. Permits will be rescinded if livestock inspections by qualified animal health professionals under the direction of the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner identify clinical signs consistent with FMD; as a result, the farm is identified as a Suspect Premises. The permit may be reinstated when sufficient information is provided to the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner to determine the farm is no longer a Suspect Premises; or
3. Permits will be rescinded if laboratory tests indicate FMD virus infection in one or more animals on the premises; as a result, the farm is identified as an Infected Premises.
4. Permits will be temporarily suspended if contact tracing from other facilities indicates that your premises may have been exposed to the virus from another source.
5. Rescinding of permit for failure to complete, or produce completed, daily herd health inspection records will be at the discretion of the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner.

STATE AND AGENCY COLLABORATION

The Kansas Department of Agriculture has Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with other states and agencies to manage the movement of animals and animal products and aid in disease response activities within the State and across state borders.

CATTLE INDUSTRY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

KDA has worked with many agencies, entities, and planning partners to develop and implement the KS SBS Plan; they include: several feeding operations, the Kansas Livestock Association (KLA), KSU Veterinary School, KSU Animal Sciences, KSU Extension, KSU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (KSVDL), USDA APHIS Veterinary Services, Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), local emergency management personnel, Kansas Highway Patrol and local law enforcement, Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT), Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) and practicing veterinarians.

PLAN UPDATES

The KS SBS Plan will be reviewed by KDA on a routine basis or when there are significant changes to the National Secure Beef Supply Plan.

GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

Links to the resources for producers, haulers, and processors:

- [Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan \(FAD PReP\) Materials and References](#)
- [FAD PReP Foot-And-Mouth Disease Materials and Resources](#)
- [National Secure Beef Supply Plan](#)

APPENDIX A: LINE OF SEPARATION

The **Line of Separation (LOS)** is a clearly identified boundary around, or within, the entire operation to separate off-farm and on-farm movement of vehicles, items, people, and animals. The purpose of the LOS is to limit movement of FMD virus into areas where susceptible animals can be exposed directly (animal contact) and indirectly (contaminated vehicles, footwear, equipment, run off). Access should only be allowed through a minimum number of clearly marked and controlled **LOS Access Point(s)** following appropriate biosecurity measures.

Figure E-1: Operation LOS schematic

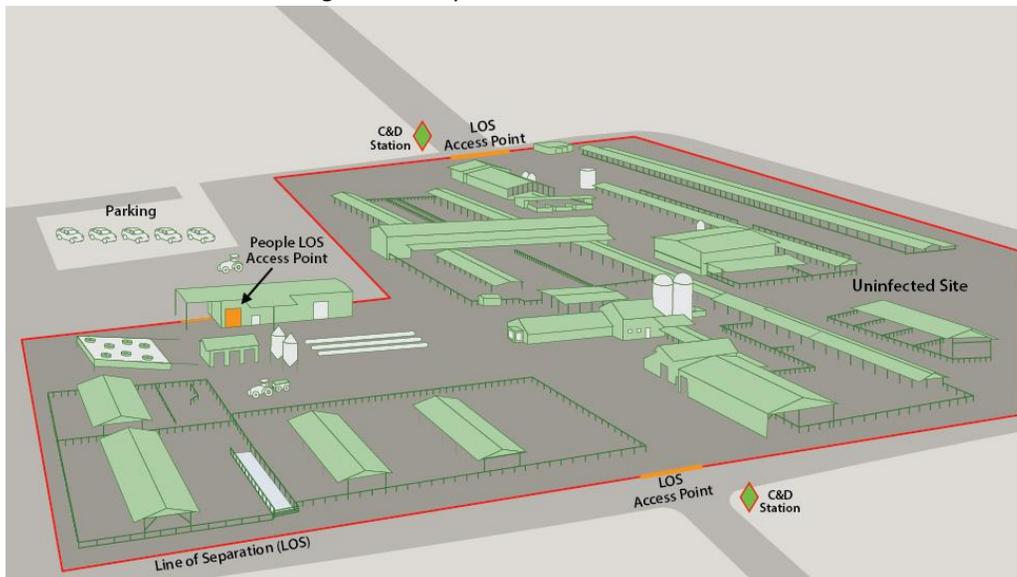


Figure E-2: Aerial view of operation with LOS indicated



APPENDIX B: CRITICAL PRODUCER AND PROCESSOR RESPONSES

The figures below outline some of the initial responses that producers and processors must take in the first two weeks hours of a FMD outbreak to receive movement permits for milk. Please be aware that these are specific to requirements for movement permits and are subject to change.

Figure B-1: Critical Movement and Control Response Activities from 0-14 Days



Source: Adapted from NAHEMS Guidelines: Quarantine and Movement Control

APPENDIX C: SAMPLE KANSAS EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT PERMIT

		<h2 style="margin: 0;">KANSAS EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT PERMIT</h2>			
Origination Premises Information					
Name of Premises:			KS License #		
Street Address:		City:	State: KS	County:	Zip:
GIS Coordinates (if known)		Lat:	Long:		
Owner Name:			Email:		
Contact Ph #:		Alternate Ph #			
Reason for Movement:					
Kansas Location ID #			USDA Prem ID # :		
Have you received any animals in the last 14 days? ___ Yes ___ No If yes, where did the animals come from: City _____ State _____ Date animals entered premises: _____					
Hauler Info					
Name of Hauler:			Street Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:	Contact Name:		
Phone:		Alt Phone:		Email:	
Tanker Permit #			VIN #		
Hauler Name:			Street Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:	Phone:	Alt Phone:	
Email:			Lic/Permit #		
Route from Origin to Destination:					
Destination Information					
Destination Name:			Street:		
City:	State:	Zip:	Contact Name:		
Phone:		Email:			
KDA USE ONLY					
Date Received:		Date Approved:		Permit #:	
Permit Valid from:		To: Until Revoked			
List route modifications here:					
Signature of Authorizing Official:				Title	
Name:				Email:	
<p><i>Disobeying requirements of this movement permit may result in a fine and/or imprisonment. For questions regarding this permit, contact Kansas Department of Agriculture at (785) 564-5700</i></p>					